

## POETRY.

From the "Village Churchyard"  
WOMAN.

Here, Woman—woman the devoted, lies—  
Love, and her fervent spirit, to you rich skies  
Together took their high, their joyful way.  
To hail, at last, the pure and perfect day!  
Here, Woman—woman the devoted she keeps—  
No more Love's vigil, Care's keen watch she keeps:  
No more shall fear on her heart's pulses press;  
Nor her unquenchable tenderness  
Weigh down her feelings to a low, low strain:  
Her life with feelings too akin to pain:  
No more Dissimulation shall beguile:  
Nor Treachery smile, and murder with a smile;  
Nor base Ingratitude contemn and spurn;  
Nor Faithlessness consign her soul to mourn;  
But that bright, winged, and stately nature, blest  
At once with freedom, triumph, and with rest,  
Rejoins its kindred spirits; and resigns  
Each care, that with humanity entwines.  
Oh, Woman—last thou not forever been  
Pilgrim and Martyr of Earth's troublous scenes?  
The wandering Dove, exiled from its high home;  
Condemned, how oft! o'er wilds and wastes to roam!  
The sorrows of the affections—deep and true,  
Have scathed thee still, with heart wounds ever new,  
The sorrows of the affections—warm and wild,  
And mightiest in a bosom undefiled,  
Which beats with lofty and with lovely zeal—  
But for another's weaver, dearer weal—  
Is whole existence but to strive, to reel—  
IS ALL OF FEELING—ONE bright torrent—poured  
In ONE pure channel, ruled by powers adored.

Passages from a "Winter in the West."  
GALLANTRY IN THE WILD WEST.

\*\*\*\*\*I was musing to this effect on the day that I left Tazewell, while, descending a mountain pass at sunset, I paused occasionally to catch the beautiful changes of light and shade, as now, sinking behind the height I was leaving, the sun's warm rays still played among the billowy masses of foliage that swelled along a towering ridge immediately in advance,—when my eye was caught by a dejected looking female figure, half-sitting, half-reclining, at the foot of a cliff near a sudden turning of the road. I came so suddenly upon her wild resting-place, that it was not until she had started in alarm from the shadowy nook, as my horse shied at beholding such an object in his path, that I perceived it was a woman; and then glancing at her stained and crumpled bonnet and travel-soiled homespun dress, with the coarse and much worn shoes that she had upon her feet, I perceived she was a young woman of about twenty, and evidently belonging to the humbler walks of life. Her features, I thought, might be pretty, naturally, but they were a look of lassitude that was absolutely painful. She did not speak as I passed; but turning round after I had gained a few yards beyond, I was met by a sound so imploring that I thought it could only belong to one that was dumb.

"Have I far to go, stranger?" she at length asked, as turning on my tracks I again approached her.

"I cannot answer that, my good girl, till I know whither you are bound."

"And where but to my mother, over the mountains; is she not dying?—and I—! I shall never have the strength to reach her. Oh, sir," she added, while her eyes swam with tears, "I have not tasted a morsel of food since some kind persons on the road let me eat with them yesterday—and now I am grown so feeble, I know I shall not get there in time." At these words her eyes closed, while she leaned her person against the rock, as if about to sink into a fainting fit.

Having never yet had the good luck to bear a swooning belle out of a ball-room or theatre, I was wholly at a loss what to do in this emergency, till remembering a flask of whiskey with which I had chanced to provide myself that very morning, as a wash for the chafed back of my horse, I did not hesitate to lean over and apply the restoring liquid to the lips of the sinking damsel. The appearance of kindness and sympathy seemed to add as much as the draught itself in restoring her. But Venus's cestus itself could not more magically bring smiles and roses into faded cheeks, than did a cold corn-cake and piece of smoke venison, which, when produced from my pocket, were summarily disposed of by my heroine. Pouring over her thanks while demolishing the acceptable cheer, she told me, in the fullness of her heart and mouth, that she lived among the hills in North Carolina—and having heard that her mother, who dwelt in Tennessee, was at the point of death, she had left home, with a few shillings tied in her shawl, to see her parent once more.

The toils of her journey had been more than once relieved by a passing emigrant; but she had been no several days travelling on foot, and her last application for aid having been met with insult, she had, though nearly overcome by fatigue, determined to push on to the last without courting the chance of similar cruelty. I took my map from my pocket, and guessing as nearly as possible, by the route marked thereon, the distance the poor girl had yet to travel, I supplied her with sufficient to defray the trifling expenses she must incur.—The slender state of my purse would not permit me to allow for any accidental contingency, and I thought it well, when observing the simplicity with which she confided in a stranger, to add a word or two, enjoining her, if she required further assistance, not to apply to any passing cavalier she might encounter, but to seek it from the hospitable country people around. She raised her eyes inquiringly, while with a look of gratitude she placed her hand in mine, as I guarded her against travellers of my own condition in life; and somehow,—whether from my saddle slightly turning, or from my leaning over too far while making my words as impressive as possible, I really don't know,—but my mouth, before I knew it, came in contact with as sweet a pair of lips—

Spirit of Uncle Toby!—I did not the zeal with which I dashed the spurs into my horse at that moment blot out the involuntary and almost unconsciously committed offence? The sober reflections induced by entering a tall dark wood, when I had gained the base of the mountain, suggested several curious doubts whether some six or seven years' seniority were really sufficient qualifications for lecturing a pretty girl on discretion in a forest at twilight."

## THE DOLDERUMS.

It is a common saying, when a man is in trouble, that he is in the dolderums. The origin of this expression may be found, perhaps, in the following description, given by Capt. Chanier, in his "Unfortunate Man."—"We were in the trade winds, and after running about a fortnight, we came into what the sailors call the Dolderums. The Dolderums are those very light flaws of wind which occur between the two trade winds, the one to the northward, the other to the southward of the line; and no one can fancy the annoyance of being beaked under the equator for days and days, on short allowance of water, broiled almost to suffocation with the air, when it does come, as heated as if it came through an oven."

We have never heard this term applied before in this sense, although we have crossed the equator at longitude 21; but we know that in the vicinity of the northern tropic, which separates the trade winds from the variable winds, navigators are subject to light winds and calms, which sometimes cause great delays, and have often been very destructive to horse traders from New England, who have sometimes had their whole cargoes starved out. This part of the ocean has acquired the name of the Horse Latitudes.

## POLITICAL.

TO ALL DEMOCRATS OR WORKINGMEN—No. 8.

I am not partial to quotations from great men; but since people will have so much respect for the authority of great names, and ancient acts, I will make one or two more quotations, tending to show the opinions of former political philosophers on the importance of obtaining the true voice of the people, free from influence or control. That voice, when so obtained, is truly the voice of God, and those who would adulterate it for selfish and sinister purposes, are the enemies of God and man.

In the reign of Edward the First, soon after the Commons had been summoned to Parliament, we find one of their acts strongly expressive of the opinions then entertained on the importance of free and unbiased voting. It is in the barbarous French of the times, which was then the Court language in England:—"Et pur ceo que elections doivent estre franches, Le Roi defende, sur sa greve forfaiture, que nul haut homme, n'autre par poier des armes, ne per menaces, ne distour de faire franche elections." With a view to the freedom of elections, the King forbids all men of note, under grievous penalties, to disturb the freedom of elections, either by force of arms, or by threats.

The ballot was used very anciently in one of the counties of England. But, as the elective franchise was gradually and virtually abolished in that country, and the principle established by the statute called *De talia non concedendo*, no tallage or direct tax without consent, remained, it was feared that this statute would prevent the collection of heavy direct taxes; as they had now become illegal altogether, without a corresponding representation; therefore, indirect taxes were resorted to, and a more insidious contrivance could not have been invented to blind and deceive the people on the real amount of their burdens. From that time to this, these oppressive taxes have been increasing to pay the interest of the national debt, which has reduced the working classes of Great Britain to a condition less comfortable than the brutes of the field. Yet this is the country and this the policy which Federalists, and Bankmen, and Whigs, would imitate. The opposition to this insidious and degrading policy is what constitutes the real difference between the Democrats and all their opponents. It is a consciousness of this important truth which makes them avoid by all possible means the old name of Federalists; because they know, full well, that the very name would carry back our minds to their favorite and well known policy. Nothing more is wanting for the complete triumph of truth and justice, than for all our opponents to fight under their own true colors. Ask them whether they be Federalists; they will evade the question, or say they are Whigs—knowing where such a question would lead them. Ask them if they be Democrats; few will have the hardihood to say, yes. But this we do know, without interrogation, that their principles and their acts, are of the true federal and English stamp. They echo the words and approve the sentiments of those English politicians who say, "that a national debt is a national blessing." And they have accordingly been opposed to the reduction of our national debt. They have introduced the English indirect mode of raising our revenue, that the people may not know how much they pay, and especially that they may not know what an enormous portion of all the burdens of state falls on the industrious and working classes.

They have established a great national bank, which is the means of laying a heavy but hidden tax on all those who are not its stockholders, or its beneficiaries in some other form, but especially on the labor of the country. They have been in favor of severe laws, and the imprisonment for debt, until lately, and since they have found that this was a losing game for men of capital.

They are the last supporters of the oppressive and unequal militia system. But, bad as that is, it behoves all Democrats to be on their guard, lest some other militia system take its place; and which may deprive the majority of the precious right of choosing their own officers, and of keeping the physical power where it now is, and where it always must remain, to save this people from a bloody revolution.

Remember that Edmund Burke, the god of the Federalists, before they made a demi-god at home; but still their tutelary saint in politics has said, that "a people can have no right to a corporate capacity, without universal consent." Which is to say, that a majority has not the right to the government. He says somewhere else, that "the people, having formed the commonwealth, have no further power over it; that the state is in the King, Lords and Commons." This was when Mr Burke knew well that the Lords and the Treasury nominated all the Commons of England; and thus his doctrine went to the entire exclusion of the people from any voice or part in the government. He says again, "When the multitude (that is, a majority of the people) are not under the wholesome control of their wise and opulent leaders, they can hardly be called a civilized society. They are a disbanded race of deserters and vagabonds. The mind owes them no submission. They are, as they always have been, reputed rebels. They may be lawfully fought with and brought under, whenever an advantage offers."

Here is the doctrine of Mr Burke, a statesman so often quoted by the Federalists, and still their model, in secret. Now is not our present militia system, with all its defects, of some importance to the people? Keep it, then, and glory in your right to bear arms and to choose your officers; and attend your musters, with the same solemnity that you go to your devotions. Be cautious to avoid bank-men, corporation-men, and federalists, for your officers—you will then be safe.

Who is it who talk of military force in these times of excitement? Not the Democrats, certainly; for they

are conscious of their own strength, and are sure that their principles require no power to support them, but the light of truth. No—they are strong enough to be generous, and wise enough to be just. They will claim and maintain their rights, in defiance of threats and sophistry. They will pursue political and moral truth with firm coolness. They will respect themselves, and cause themselves to be respected. They will not permit a drop of blood to be shed, by friend or foe; or any personal or civil rights to be infringed at the polls or elsewhere.

FRANKLIN.

## PATENT ADHESIVE FELT FOR COVERING SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

HAIRBRAN'S LUBRIC CO. corner of Kilby and Milk street, respectfully give notice to Ship Owners, that they have on hand, and will be supplied from time to time with the PATENT ADHESIVE FELT, for covering ships' bottoms. The utility of this article has been so fully proved by the Board of Commissioners of the United States Navy, that during the last year they purchased more than sixty thousand sheets, and have recently ordered fifty thousand sheets for the present year. "This Felt affords a complete protection against the destructive effects of the worm, wharf, by its strength and flexibility, it also prevents leakage, whether arising from working of ships in stress of weather, by accident, or otherwise. It will prevent the corrosion of iron, by the effect of the copper on iron fastenings ships, where the fastenings and heads of bolts are protected by a covering of it.

There are many instances of ships in the East India and other services having the copper accidentally rubbed off, by which the worm has not only got through the wood, sheathing and tarred paper, but also through the plank, and occasioned leakage and damage, as well as laborious working at the pumps, and many other instances of leakage, occasioned by ships working in heavy gales. Against both of these, it is submitted a covering of the Patent Felt affords complete protection."

Samples of this Felt may be seen at several of the Insurance Offices, State street, at the Marine Railway, and also at our store, where testimonials of its utility may be seen, and directions for its application be had.

Boston, March 11, 1835. Tuf 11

**PATRIDGE'S ORIGINAL LEATHER PRESERVATIVE, OR OIL BLACKING.** This composition, (so well known) is acknowledged to be the most convenient and cheapest article yet produced for cleansing and preserving chaise and carriage tops—through braces—harnesses—engine hose—factory bands—forge belting—travelling trunks—boots—giving it elasticity and firmness, removing the color and strength, and rendering it durable and water-proof. Constantly for sale at the Manufacturer's Depository, No 118 State street, Boston, by RALPH SMITH.

Put up (for the convenience of consumers) in canteers of half gallon and gallon each, and as formerly in half pint canteers. 2aw6t—19

**PORTRAITS FRAMED, &c.**—Persons about getting their Portraits framed, will do well to call at CABOT'S Looking Glass Store, 36 Union street, where they will find a splendid assortment of Frames done in the first manner in a great variety of patterns—likewise Prints, Paintings and Ladies' Names Work, framed in as good a style, and as cheap as can be found in the city. Having had a long experience both in Boston and New York, in the above line of business, and having a large assortment of Moulds of my own selection, I feel confident that all work which my friends and the public may be pleased to entrust to me, will be finished to their entire satisfaction. 2aw6t—m9

**LOW & KINGSLEY** have on hand and constantly for sale at their Factory, in Buttrick street—Superior Starch of their own manufacture. Do Lead Lead put up in brls, half brls and kegs. Do Plaster of Paris for Stucco work and Stereotyping. Do Ground Marble. They are ready to execute orders for grinding arsenic, lac dye, ligo, cream tartar, nyls, and most other dry articles. m25

**REMOVAL.**—G. & H. STEARNS have removed to No 10 Commercial wharf, where they offer for sale Cordage, Manilla and White Rope—together with a full assortment of Ship Chandlery, on favorable terms. To Let—A Counting Room and two Lots—inquire as above. f24—f3w

**BALLOU'S NINE SERMONS ON UNIVERSALISM.** Nine Sermons on important doctrinal subjects, delivered in Philadelphia, Nov 1834—by Hosea Ballo—taken in short hand; with a brief memoir of the author, and an appendix. The Poetical works of S. T. Coleridge—in 3 vols. Vol 1 for sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington street. m26

**A BOX MISSING.**—Landed from the schr Minerva, from Newburyport, at Central wharf, on or about the 25th January last, a Box containing a large Looking Glass Frame—the same was supposed to be taken from the wharf by mistake—any information respecting it will be thankfully received at No 9 Central wharf. twis—m26

**ENGLISH QUILLS.**—Just received and for sale by JOHN MARSH, No 7 Washington street, (Joy's Building) a fresh supply of Quills—comprising a complete assortment of the various qualities. Also—all the most approved Metallic Pens—at the lowest rate. m26

**HYDRAULIC CEMENT.**—A fresh supply of this superior article just received from Hartford, Conn. and for sale by SETH L. BENSON, No 42 Commercial street. m26

**STAVES.**—32,000 W. O. Pipe—9 1/2 do Hhd—for sale by S. F. WHITE, 22 Long whf. m26

**REMOVAL.**—E. PITMAN, Jr. would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No 12 to 38 & 40 Congress street—where may be found a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Goods, &c. &c. which will be sold as low as can be bought in this city. f13

**ISAAC L. HILDRETH**, Merchant Tailor, has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that he has as can be seen the No 4 Rodgers Building, Congress Square, formerly occupied by John H. Simonds—where he will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest style and variety of fabric to suit those who may favor him with their patronage. f9

**WM. BUTTERS**, No 36 State street, (under the New England Marine Insurance Office) continues to negotiate the business of REAL ESTATE & EXCHANGE BROKER. Deeds, Leases, Bills of Sale, Contracts, and other legal instruments drawn at short notice and in a style to please. W. B. also attends to the securing and collection of outstanding demands; the adjustment of Insolvent Debtors and Partnership concerns. epis—6 7

**A CARD.**—W. H. RODGERS, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of "Rodgers's Imperial Stuffs," would respectfully inform the general public, that in addition to the above branch of his business he keeps a general and superior assortment of Linens, Gloves, Braces, Silks, Satins, Handkerchiefs, Neckkerchiefs &c &c—all of which he will endeavor to supply his customers as cheap and as rich articles as can be found in the city. 31 Washington street, Joy's building, No 6, 2nd floor, nearly opposite the Post Office. P&S m17

**BRANDY, GIN & WINES.**—55 pipes and halves Cognac Brandy, "Pellevoisin" brand, now landing per brig Bellow, from Rochelle. 15 Pipes Holland Gin—Vesep brand. Pipes, halves and qrs Brown and Pale Sherry, St. Lucia, Port, Sicily Madeira, and Colmaner Wines—for sale by JAMES LEEDS, JR. & CO, 18 Long whf. isep1—mar7

**BEAVER HATS, CAPS, &c.**—A splendid assortment of Beaver and other Hats, are kept constantly for sale at BARRY'S Commission Store, where also may be found every description of Caps, of every kind of fashion and color—Gentlemen's Gloves, of various descriptions—Silk and cotton Umbrellas, &c, &c. ep11—c29

**THE UNITED STATES SPEAKER**, by John E. Lovell. The Young Pupil's First Book—by the author of the Speaker Bakerswell's Geology—Silliman's edition. Second Part of Derby's Pamphlet. Lady's Book—for March. American Magazine—for March. Received by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington st. m23

**3000 LBS AFRICAN CAYENNE.**—6900 do Bayberry Bark, Ground—2000 lbs Shakers' Herbs—500 bottles Hot Drops—30 lbs Hot Powders—200 gross Laid's Matchless Foreign Leeches—for sale at GEYER'S Apothecary Store, 104 & 108 Hanover st. m23

**LINE COLLARS.**—150 dozen Bosoms and Collars of various patterns and qualities, at reduced prices—for sale at RODGERS' nearly opposite the Post Office, 31 Washington street, Joy's building, No 6, up stairs. m12

**NORTH BANK.**—A dividend will be paid at the North Bank, on Monday the 6th day of April next, to the holders of Stock on 25th inst. Per order, G. STEEL, Cashier. m24 ep16

**NATHANIEL P. SNELLING** respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute any orders in the line of his profession, at the shortest notice and in the most workmanlike manner, having made extensive alterations by the addition of the store adjoining, and other improvements, which will enable him to conduct a general Tailoring Establishment on the most extensive scale, and by strict attention to his calling, at least to merit a share of public patronage. Having made arrangements with Merchant Tailors in New York and Philadelphia, to transmit immediately on arrival the London Fashions, which will enable gentlemen to furnish themselves in the first style, and sometimes can be procured in any other establishment in this city.

N. P. S. has just received from New York a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Fancy Vesting. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine for themselves, particularly some of the latest Styles and London Quillings.

N. P. S. continues the agency of Tailors' Chalk, an article well known by the trade as being well adapted to drawing lines on stuffs, and is easily erased.

Also, a large assortment of Trade Measures, some of them a first rate article, which is much wanted by the trade in general.

Orders for any of the above will be promptly attended to if addressed to  
NATHANIEL P. SNELLING,  
Nos 10 & 12 Congress street, Boston.

**JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE** at the Periodical Depot, 127 Washington street, (up stairs) The Treasury of Religious Knowledge, to contain a beautiful reprint of the Holy Bible—to which is added, a Digest of the Standard Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, including sketches of the lives of the inspired writers—introductory and concluding remarks to each book—original and selected notes, parallel and illustrative passages, and useful tables, all of which will be prepared by popular Clergymen of the various Christian Denominations—and illustrated with upwards of one hundred beautiful engravings, the most of which are already engraved on steel, in a new and attractive manner.

The work is published in monthly numbers of thirty-six pages each—with several beautiful engravings in each number at \$1.50 per annum, in advance. As it will take about three years to publish the whole Bible and commentary in this manner, it will be seen that the work complete will cost less than \$5. Patronage is respectfully solicited. B. E. HALL. m25

**BARTON'S CLOTHING STORE**, 27 Brattle st.—SPRING GOODS AND SPRING FASHION. A good assortment of Prime Goods from the first manufacturers of Europe and America, suitable for the present and coming seasons; consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, Vestings, Bombazines, Molesters, and all articles suitable for the gentlemen's toilette. The public will continue to find this establishment equal to any in Boston for an assortment of ready made clothes, and Travellers as well as gentlemen from the country, may be suited with all articles they may need. Dress Coats, Pantaloons and Waistcoats of every shade and quality, at moderate prices. G. E. B. returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past patronage, and solicits them for the future. m20

**BOYS' CLOTHES, READY MADE.**—A good assortment constantly on hand, suitable for boys of all ages. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, cheap from auction, which will be sold low by the yard, or made in garments, for gentlemen's or boys' wear, in a manner and style excelled by none in this city, at the subscribers'. JOHN WILSON & SON, No 24 Court st. (formerly at 25 State st.) Boston. N. B.—Boys' Clothes cut and warranted to fit. ep11

**BRUSHES AT COST.**—Boston Brush manufactory, No 28 Exchange street. JOHN G. McMURRAY has on hand a very extensive assortment of Brushes—comprising every kind and quality, manufactured or imported. Being desirous to reduce my stock of Brushes, he will sell for such terms as to reduce an object for dealers to call before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN G. McMURRAY.

N. B.—Among my Brushes are four thousand dozen extra fine Ground Paint Brushes, made of the best quality Russian & Prussian bristles. Also, eight hundred dozen extra fine Ground Oval Varnish Brushes—a superior article, made of French bristles. All brushes warranted. 2w—m16

**COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.**—The subscribers have entered into a copartnership under the firm of W. & J. WISWELL, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at No 136 Hanover st. They will devote their whole time to the above business, and hope by their strict attention and exertion to please the public, and merit and receive a liberal share of its patronage. Cutting done at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. W. WISWELL, J. WISWELL, Boston, Feb 21, 1835. tf

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—JOHN SIMMS respectfully informs the citizens of Boston and Charlestown, that he has this day taken into partnership Mr CHARLES THOMAS of Charlestown, and that they shall continue to manufacture the first rate of Satin Beaver Hats, and keep constantly on hand a full supply, at wholesale or retail, at No 39 Commercial street. Country dealers supplied on the most liberal terms, for cash or approved credit. JOHN SIMMS obtained the premium awarded by the American Institute, in New York at the last annual Fair, for the best Best Satin Beaver Hat. 3m—m17

**NOTICE.**—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FLETCHER & HAYWARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The concerns of the late firm will be settled by OLIVER FLETCHER, who will continue business at the Old Stand, No 2 India st. OLIVER FLETCHER, JOSHUA H. HAYWARD. Boston, February 26th, 1835. m2

**20 BBL'S DUTCH LINSEED OIL;** 15 casks dry white Lead; 400 kegs white Lead, ground in Oil; 40 casks French Yellow; 50 brls Eng. Ven. Red; 10 do Copal Varnish; 5 cases Indigo; 3 casks Muller; 2 cases Orange; 3 brls Camphor; 4 bales Essig Valerian; 12 cases Ext. Liquorice—with a general assortment of Paints, Drugs, Dyestuffs, and Surgical Instruments—for sale by OLIVER FLETCHER, No 2 India st. m11

**LADIES' STAYS, LACES, AND AMERICAN GENTLEMEN'S STUFFS.**—Mrs. GRACE DUNLAP would respectfully inform her friends and the public, that she has for sale, just received fresh from the annual store, New York, that much looked for article by consumers, the American Gentleman's Stuff, by large or small quantities. Also, English Calicoes, Laces, Ladies' Stays, of high European finish and taste, which she offers upon acceptable terms, Theatre Alley. 9t m21

**BLANK BOOKS.**—Just received at the Auction and Commission Rooms, 46 Washington street, five cases of Russian bound and other Blank Books, of the best quality, making a complete assortment. They will be sold at the lowest prices. T. M. BAKER, Formerly Baker & Alexander. m25

**GENUINE ARROW ROOF.**—Pure and unadulterated—Grown and manufactured in the pure City of St. George, Island of Jamaica—selected and put up in tin canisters particularly for the American market, by a gentleman residing at Buff Bay, Jamaica—for sale by LOW & REED, 24 Merchants' Row. tf—m25

**TO LET.**—A Tenement of six rooms—kitchen, parlor and four chambers—with every other convenience for a small family, five minutes' walk from State street—Rent \$225 per annum—apply to R. ROWLEY, Pearl place, No 11. m4

**OLD PORT WINE.**—19 or 20 casks old Port Wine Harris's brand, from the London Dock, a superior article, entitled to debarment—5 half pipes Oldham XXX San Lucia Wine. For sale by JOHN TYLER, at No 3 Central wharf. m17

**HARD WARE AND CUTLERY.**—Corner of Elm st. and Dye square—HOLMES & GRAY have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, their spring supply of Cutlery and Hard Ware—which, with their former stock, will present a fresh and well selected assortment—imported purposely for the country trade, and for sale by the package or otherwise—prices and terms mutually advantageous. m25

**NEW AND ATTRACTIVE.**—Just published and for sale at the Periodical Depot, No 127 Washington st. (up stairs) a Biography of the Saviour and his Apostles, with a portrait of each, beautifully engraved on steel, in a new and attractive style—price \$1. B. E. HALL. m25

**HANDKERCHIEFS.**—Superb White Spitalfield Handkerchiefs, with figured borders and palm corners, for sale at RODGERS' nearly opposite the Post Office, 31 Washington street, Joy's building, No 6, up stairs. m12

**SNUFF.**—24 jars Macabba—30 do Rappes, per Tremont—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long whf. 12w m17



**JONES'S VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.** For restoring Hair on Bald Heads, strengthening and fortifying the Roots against the causes which operate so powerfully in their decay and destruction.

This VEGETABLE OIL possesses peculiar nourishing properties, which are imparted to the roots of the hair with a very few applications.

It causes the hair to grow on heads that have been entirely bald for years, with astonishing rapidity. The important discovery, from the Vegetable Kingdom, prevents the hair from falling off with five or six applications—keeps it lively and healthy—free it from scurf and dandruff—prevents it from turning grey, and when it begins to turn, will restore it to its original beauty and lustre by continuing the use of the Oil.

The fragrance of this Oil is without exception and ladies and gentlemen of the first respectability have used it and approved of it, and prefer it to any other for perfuming, curling and keeping the hair moist and glossy. A single application gives the growth of hair on children is much facilitated by the use of this Oil.

It is decidedly superior to any other article in the United States, and the proprietor has put it up in bottles containing a sufficiency to produce an effect of restoring hair on any head, or restoring any person of its salutary effects.

This Oil will cause Whiskers to grow in a very short time. It is universally approved of wherever it has been used, and will stand upon its own merits unrivalled.

The Proprietor has numerous testimonials, from Gentlemen and Physicians of high respectability, on the bill around each bottle, with particular directions for using it—also the proprietor's name in his own hand writing.

Sold wholesale by DELANO & WHITNEY, Nos 55 & 56 Chatham street, Boston; J. E. B. & CO. 100 Broadway, New York; J. E. B. & CO. 100 Broadway, New York; J. E. B. & CO. 100 Broadway, New York.

**PATENT FEATHER DRESSING.**—The subscriber having the right of the Rev. J. B. Patent Machine for Dressing old and new Feathers, for the State of Massachusetts, and having put it in operation, he is ready to receive orders from any who may favor him with a call.

The operation of the machine produces the following effect:—Feathers are dried of their excessive moisture and purified of their disagreeable and unpleasant odor. The same results are effected on old feathers, and besides they are restored to their original liveliness, even after they have been long compressed together and rendered exceedingly uncomfortable. They likewise are also thoroughly cleaned of all the dirt, perspiration, and pestiferous gasses, which feathers long used must have imbibed, which cannot be otherwise than injurious to health, and which has never failed to excite the wonder of those who have witnessed the result.

All kinds of feathers of the kind ever put in operation in the United States, which has been highly recommended by physicians and others in all places where it has been established, the subscriber feels confident it will receive immediate attention from all lovers of health, comfort and economy.

The operation of dressing the feathers is simple and may be witnessed by any who are disposed to call at the shop, No 102 Cambridge street, where the machine is in successful operation. Feathers to be dressed can be sent and returned again in the time without the owner's being to the inconvenience of exchanging them. Those who wish can have their beds dressed and returned again the same day they are delivered, provided the work be engaged a short time previous.

N. B.—The operation of the machine does not break or otherwise injure in the least the feathers, nor does it effect any waste of them—nothing being removed except dirt, dampness, &c. If the work is not done as recommended, there will be no charge. Any one wishing to purchase the right of the machine, either for the city or country, will please to call. All feather dealers would find it much to their advantage to have one of said machines. All orders punctually attended to. F. STEELE. J13—6p—3aw11

**WILLIAM WILEY** would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the place formerly occupied by Messrs J. M. Cook & Co. where he intends to manufacture all kinds of Surgical Instruments and Cutlery, as low as can be procured, and warranted equal to any imported. Also—Tailors' Shears of a new pattern—Broad Shears and Points—Tinsmith's Shears—Lank Blls and Barbers' Scissors—Saddlery and Knives—Cutlery and Pen knives, made in a superior style and warranted. Carriers' Machine Knives ground. The above articles ground and set in the best manner, and warranted to hold a fine and durable edge.

All kinds of jobbing done in cutlery with despatch. Razors ground for Barbers' use. N. B.—Any article which does not prove good after having had a trial, will be taken back. Wiley's Improved Graduating Shoe, for deformed feet.—Trusses made and repaired.

Also—A large supply of surgical uses—Cupping, Breast and Domestic Instruments—Injection do, with stop cocks—Eye and Ear Syringes. eob1—m24

**MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES, &c.**—The subscriber has been respectfully informed that he has taken the place formerly occupied by Messrs J. M. Cook & Co. where he intends to manufacture all kinds of Surgical Instruments and Cutlery, as low as can be procured, and warranted equal to any imported. Also—Tailors' Shears of a new pattern—Broad Shears and Points—Tinsmith's Shears—Lank Blls and Barbers' Scissors—Saddlery and Knives—Cutlery and Pen knives, made in a superior style and warranted. Carriers' Machine Knives ground. The above articles ground and set in the best manner, and warranted to hold a fine and durable edge.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1835.

**NOTICE.**—The Democratic citizens of Boston friendly to the National Administration, are hereby requested to meet at the Old Common Council Room, Court Square, on Tuesday, 31st instant, at half past seven o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of choosing a County Committee for the ensuing year, agreeably to the recommendation of the Legislative Convention.

CHARLES HENSHAW, Chairman C. C.  
Boston, March 26, 1835.

To Correspondents.—"A Charlestown Democrat" shall appear to-morrow. On our First Page will be found "Franklin," No VIII.

**A National Convention.**—The arguments put forward by those who profess to be opposed, on the ground of principle, to a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, appear to us to be singularly weak and unfounded. The preliminary steps to the holding of such a Convention seem to be perfectly guarded against any secret or malign influence, inasmuch as they must necessarily be taken in public, and depend for their very existence upon the approval and assistance of the people themselves, expressed and rendered in the preparatory meetings. If the friends of any particular individual refuse to go into Convention on the ground that their favorite will not be likely to receive the votes of a majority of its members, the fact cannot be cited as evidence of the improbability or inexpediency of holding such a Convention—the object of which is to decide who is the favorite of the party, and not to force upon it a candidate who can command only a moiety of its strength. In deciding the question submitted to it, the Convention will weigh with care every claim which may be brought before it, and the individual who is believed to be capable of commanding the largest number of votes will receive its nomination, and be recommended and adopted as the candidate of the party at large. And if the friends of such other persons as were supposed to have possessed claims to the nomination have any thing of democracy about them, they will readily acquiesce, and sacrifice their own individual preferences for what the majority has decided to be best for the party to which they profess to belong. Those who urge such an objection should remember that the object of the Convention is to combine the opinions of the majority, to provide for the welfare of the party, and not for the advancement of any one, or two, of its members.

We regard it as a settled point that it is not only the policy, but the duty, of the democratic party, to select from among its distinguished members, candidates for the high offices in question—or, in other words, to create a tribunal competent to decide upon the numerous claims preferred, which decision should be considered as binding upon the party at large. In no other way can the coming election be kept in the hands of the people: without such an arrangement, we have no security that it will not be thrown into the House of Representatives, again to be bargained away, as upon a previous occasion,—and who knows but under the auspices, and the beck, of the same man who then sold the vote of a sovereign state for the honor and emoluments of a Premiership.

The idea that a National Convention can be influenced in its deliberations by any one man or his political friends, unless they constitute a majority of the nation, is idle in the extreme—and if the friends of any individual do constitute that majority, it is but just and proper that he should receive the favor and nomination of such Convention. That the majority ought to rule, is universally admitted—and that a majority can and will rule every step in the progress of the contemplated National Convention, from its conception to its dissolution, is as plain as day-light to all, save those who will not see. The primary meetings are publicly notified, and are open to all who choose to attend—no one is excluded, and every person present has the right to vote as he pleases, without subjecting himself to the necessity of explaining or justifying the act—and the man who aspires to be President, and is not represented there, must blame his friends—if they will not take the trouble to appear in the primary meetings, they have no possible right to complain if they are unrepresented in the Convention, and disregarded in its final proceedings;—they cannot expect the friends of other individuals to advocate their wishes, when they neglect to assert them for themselves.

But we are digressing. If a majority in the primary meetings are in favor of A., they will instruct their delegates to vote for him in the National Convention—if in favor of B., they will so instruct their delegates, who are, in either case, morally and politically bound to abide by such instructions. These delegates, thus elected and thus instructed, meet in Convention, hearing with them the expressed wishes of their respective constituents—they ballot for a candidate, and if A. or B. receive a majority of their votes, we can conceive of no reason why he should not be considered the candidate of the party—fairly, honorably, and legitimately designated.

We should be glad if those who pretend that a nomination thus made should not be binding upon the constituents of those who made it, would point out a better way of deciding a question which must invariably precede every popular election. Would they leave it without any preconcerted action to be decided by the ballot box on the day of election? In this event a multiplicity of candidates would defeat an election by the people, and thus take it from the hands for which it was designed, to be disposed of by the House of Representatives, in a manner but little preferable to the sale of the Presidential chair, as the consulship was once sold in Rome, by auction, to the highest bidder. Would they vest the nominating power in the Legislatures of the respective States, where it would be exercised in a manner little in accordance with the wishes of the whole people, and which would leave a very considerable portion of the party without any voice in the preparation of a question in whose decision they would be called upon to bear a part? How they would dispose of it, we will not pretend to say—but we do fearlessly assert that, with all their inventive wisdom and political sagacity, they can point to no way of deciding upon the

conflicting claims of rival candidates which combines as many advantages and so few objections, as a NATIONAL CONVENTION, composed of delegates elected by the people, and expressing in full their preferences and opinions.

For ourselves, we will support no man for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, who does not receive the nomination of the Baltimore Convention—and with the decision of that Convention we stand or fall. It is not for us to admonish those who suffer themselves to be candidates against its solemn decision, of the precipice upon which they stand; we claim no such prerogative—and if we did, words, though uttered in a voice of thunder, would fall dead upon the understandings of those who would thus prove themselves deaf to the admonitions of history, and blind to the Scylla and Charybdis of the fallen statesmen of this country.

The Atlas, and the other Whig papers, are on the side of the disorganizers, as they were at the Faneuil Hall Meeting, a year ago; but all their plans and tricks to break up the Democratic party in this city, and weaken it throughout the State, will not avail them.—They have watched its gradual increase until they have become alarmed, and seeing they cannot stop its progress by fair means, are resorting to foul—but it won't do, gentlemen—in spite of the separate organization last Fall of those, who, having fallen to pieces themselves, are now endeavoring to bring upon the Democratic party the same fate, our vote was greatly increased, and next Fall we'll "go ahead" of that, while the Democracy of the country will turn out in a manner that will make Mount Atlas shake.

The Boston Advocate, having rode the Anti-Masonic hobby to death, is now attempting to get up something similar, by the aid of religious prejudice.—Having sold all the Anti-Masons who were made of disposable stuff, to the Whigs, he would, for a like reward, no doubt, sell his new anti-Catholic party to the Pope. His effort to play Martin Luther in petticoats, will be more successful in gaining money than advancing the principles of toleration.

The Pennsylvanian announces the arrival of "Geo. Poindexter, the finished politician" in that city on Saturday last. The same paper, in reference to his Speech delivered upon alighting at the Hotel, says—

"In one of the laziest, coarsest, and most discreditable specimens of stump speaking that ever disgusted an auditor, he established the fact that the portraits of him which have been drawn by the democratic press, are true to the life; and if there was an individual in the crowd, who had been deceived into the slightest respect for the man, or into a belief that he was in any way worthy of the seat from which he has been ejected by his justly indignant constituents, Poindexter himself destroyed the illusion."

The Steamboat Bangor made an excursion in the harbor yesterday with a party of sixty or seventy gentlemen on board. During the winter she has been cooped, and otherwise put in complete repair from stem to stern, and is now one of the neatest and best arranged boats we have ever seen. Her cabins are very tastefully fitted up, and supplied with every thing necessary for the convenience and comfort of her passengers. The character of the boat for strength and speed was well established the last season, but she has been much improved by the repairs made on her during the winter. Capt. Hovey is just the man for his station—polite, gentlemanly, and an excellent seaman, and we have no doubt that under his command the Bangor will secure a full proportion of the public patronage. She leaves for Bangor on Saturday.

It's to come, it's to come!—We extract the following paragraph from the New York Transcript, with joy unmentionable:—

"Fanny Kemble's Journal.—The report that Miss Kemble's Journal was to be suppressed, is unfounded. We have seen a private letter from Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, which states that they shall publish on or before the 1st of April, among other new works, 'Miss Kemble's Journal of a Residence in the United States.'"

It was reported that the author of the above Journal was hissed from the boxes in the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Friday evening last—we do n't believe it.

The New Custom House.—It will be perceived by an advertisement in this paper, that the time for receiving proposals for a site for a new Custom House, has been extended to the first day of May.

Chevalier Huggens, son of the late Minister from Holland, and who was left as Charge upon his father's return to his government, has been sued by his servant upon a note given him for wages.

The Atlas had better not talk about numbers until its own party can raise enough to nominate a Lieutenant Governor.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr Editor:—The Panic Makers have been promulgating the report of the capture of an American ship, by some French man of war, merely because an American ship was seen with a French flag at "her main."

Many of our American vessels have a tri-colored or French flag as a private signal; could not this have been the case in the instance cited? and again, if it were a French capture, any nautical man will tell you the French flag should have been at the "Mizen or Spanker peak" with the American flag underneath it.

If the flag at the "main" is any sign of a French capture, then we have in our own harbour an instance of an American capture; for, a small sloop with hay, from some one of the islands in our harbour, has been lying at the Eastern Packet Pier, Commercial street, for several days, with a "French flag at her main," and at this moment it is beautifully undulating beneath a small signal containing the vessel's name!

PETER BOLTROPE.

Vermont, March 1835.

Mister Editor—Sur as sune as i gat hom i see a boston papur colled the morning poste blaggardin us cuntry fellers for goin to sea the fellers of pirats hung but you had better hold your jaw if you no wats good for you or we will come down and lick the lot of you

ICHEBOD HOOKER  
an 49 other chaps

Andover.—We are informed that at the late town meeting at that place, a motion to instruct the Selectmen not to license retailers, was voted down, by a majority of 70 or 80. Last year a similar motion prevailed.—Salem Ad.

## BY THE STEAMBOAT MAIL.

The Steamboat Mail was in at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Two companies of U. S. Artillery, destined for Fort King, Florida, arrived at Savannah on the 13th inst. in the schr. Virginia. Two companies had previously arrived from Fortress Monroe in the brig Union, and two more were daily expected.

A fire occurred at Savannah on the 15th, which destroyed a double house in Houston street, occupied by Wm. B. Harrison and David M. Fitz. Mr Harrison is Editor of the Savannah Mercury. He had \$600 insurance.

The returns from Tennessee, as far as received, give 6476 votes in favor of the new Constitution, and 5383 against it.

The black cook, the murderer of Captain Tilden, of the brig Susan, of Baltimore, has been brought home from Trinidad de Cuba, in that vessel, for trial.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun and family arrived at Charleston on the 20th, from Washington.

Latest from Spain.—By way of Havana we have Madrid advices to the 5th of February.—*Our Com.* Madrid, Feb. 2.—By letters from London, it is known positively that at the audience which His Britannic Majesty was pleased to give our Ambassador the illustrious Gen. Alava, the strongest proofs were afforded of the intimate relations which unite the English government with that of our innocent Queen. The same letters state further, that the Duke of Wellington had given the most flattering evidences that he was ready to co-operate in sustaining our liberties under the protection of the throne of Isabel. They write from Castle that 5000 men had arrived at Calahorra, and proceeded towards Navarre, to re-inforce the troops of the Queen.

Soria, Jan. 27.—The curate Merino is in this neighborhood with 150 cavalry, and yesterday he shot the Mayors of Valderueda and Valderodilla, because they forwarded communications to the commandant at this place. To-day a corps of 400 infantry and 100 cavalry has gone in pursuit, headed by the military commandant. Should they be so fortunate as to come up with the insurgents, no doubt they will exterminate them.

Madrid, Feb. 4.—On the 28th of January, Col. Albain gained a complete victory over the faction of Villalobos in Castile, composed of 220 horsemen, leaving 51 of the rebels killed, among whom were a captain and several other officers. Forty six horsemen and a quantity of baggage fell into the hands of the victors.

From Havana.—We are indebted to Capt. Flowery, of the ship Moro Castle, for Havana papers to the 15th inst.—*Our Com.*

The Spanish brig Rapid, bound from Havana to St. Jago de Cuba, was wrecked on Great Key on the night of February 20th. Crew and part of the cargo saved.

St. Jago de Cuba, Feb. 20.—At a mine of copper which is now being worked, three leagues from the city of Holguin, this metal has been found in great abundance, and in the proportion of 100 parts of pure copper in 102 1-2 parts of ore.

Havana Prices, March 14.—Sugar, half and half 74 and 114 and 124 cents per arroba; white, 10 and 11; brown, 74 and 84; Coffee, 1st quality, \$10.41 per quintal; 2nd do. \$9.41; 3rd do. 9.41; triage, 74 and 84; White wax, \$7.44 per qtl. yellow Amer. rice, \$1.04; 12; cod fish, \$4.45 per qtl. do in 50 lb boxes, \$24. New Orleans flour, \$10.41 per bbl. Mess pork, \$12.41; clear, 15.41. Pine boards from Portland, \$26.43 per 1000 feet; from other Eastern ports, \$25. Pitch pine do. low candles \$16 per qtl. Spermac. \$24.41.

More Shipwrecks.—Captain Allen, of the schooner Augusta, from Nassau, N. P., brings information that the ship William, with a cargo of rum and sugar, was lost on Maguaria Reef a short time previous to his sailing. The rum was saved—vessel and sugar a total loss. Captain A. also states that an American lumber loaded schooner ran ashore on the Bahamas and was totally lost. Also a French ship, having on board 2000 bags of coffee, only 200 of which were saved. One of the Philadelphia packets for Mobile went ashore on the Bahamas, but by the assistance of wreckers, who took out part of the cargo, she was got off. Part of the cargo was carried into Nassau and sold for \$8000.—*Ibid.*

Loss of Ship Oceana.—The ship Oceana, of New York, Captain Leslie, from Liverpool for New Orleans, struck on the Silver Key on the night of the 6th inst.—The Captain and crew arrived at Turks Island in their boats on the 8th, and the Captain immediately procured a sloop and went in search of the wreck. The Oceana was insured at two offices in Wall street for \$22,000.—*Our Com.*

The ship seen by the Douglass, from Rio Janeiro, says the New York Gazette, had the French flag flying at her main, and the American ensign at the peak. Our remarks, consequently, go for naught, as they were made under the impression that both flags were at the main, as it was so stated by our news collector. The vessel was, no doubt, the Marengo, from Havre, bound to New Orleans.

The storm was very destructive on the Cape last Sunday evening. In Chatham \$500 worth of saltworks were destroyed by the wind. In Hardwick, the lightning struck and killed two horses and a girl, as is stated in the Barnstable Journal. The violence of the wind surpassed any storm that ever happened there.

Seneca Indians.—A delegation of the Seneca tribe of Indians, residing near Buffalo, in the State of New York, arrived here on Sunday last, on their return from an exploring tour through the unappropriated territory of the United States, west of Missouri and Arkansas, in search of a country for the future residence of their tribe. They are conducted by Col. Wilcox, Indian Agent, from whom we learn that this tribe consists of between 2500 and 2800 souls, now residing near Buffalo, all of whom the government contemplate removing to the west, together with the remnants of several other tribes residing in the same State, viz—the Tuscaroras, consisting of about 500 souls—the Onondagas, 300—the Cayugas, 300—and the Mohawks and Oneidas, 200.

Little Rock, (Ark.) Feb. 24, 1835.—Emigrating Creek Indians.—The steamboat Harry Hill arrived at this place this morning, having on board near 500 of these sons of the forest, from Alabama, who will be joined to-day or to-morrow by another party, with upwards of 2000 people, who came through by land from Memphis, and arrived at Mrs Black's, in the brig Prairie, some few days since. The former party are under the charge of Capt Page, U. S. A., and the latter under that of Mr Beatty. They are expected to leave this vicinity in a day or two, by land, for their destination west of Arkansas.

Ohio and Michigan.—The Baltimore Republican states that R. T. Lytle, of Ohio, and Judge Doty, of Michigan, have passed through that city, on their way to the disputed territory, with instructions and powers from the general government, to endeavor to reconcile the differences between the two parties, or at least to prevail upon them to suspend hostilities until further measures can be adopted to secure the accomplishment of an end so very desirable.

A Spanish brig called the Toubeo, from Africa, with 300 slaves on board, was carried into Havana on the 4th inst., by a British government schooner.

## POLICE COURT.

A breeze—that was to be.—Six very harmless young innocents—that is, innocent, per statement of their attorney—after laying in jail all night, were complained against, yesterday morning, by Watchman Chandler, for riotous and disorderly conduct in Franklin street, between the hours of 10 and 11, on Wednesday night. About 9 in the evening, Watchman Beton heard a rumor that there was to be a "kick up" at a dancing school, in Franklin street, and, upon going down there, found from 20 to 30 persons, collected round the corners, in the neighborhood, and upon inquiry, was informed by one of the defendants, that after the dance was over, there was to be a scrape. After the dancing terminated, and the ladies had retired, this collection of persons rushed up to the hall, where there then commenced a general shouting, and Indian howling; but what else took place could not be ascertained by Beton. Information of the contemplated disturbance being communicated to the officer of the centre watch, the whole corps turned out, and repaired to the scene, where they arrived just at the moment that the shouters were rushing out of the building. One of the defendants followed a person unknown, and knocked him down, and pounded him for falling; for which he was arrested, as were also his five companions, upon their refusing to disperse, when ordered to do so, by the watch.

After they were conducted to the watch-house, one of them confessed that they went to the hall to have a knock-down, because one of their friends had been abused there on a preceding night; that they meant to fight it out; and that there was no Yankee, but what would stick up for his rights; but it was admitted, on all hands, that this defendant was so severely splinted at the time of his confession, as not to know what he was saying; and to disprove his statement, one of his companions, who did n't happen to get cotted, though he was identified by Beton as one who very kindly attempted to trip him up, was called as a witness for the defence, and swore high and dry, that all except one of the defendants, were there lawfully and peaceably practicing their Terpsichorean lessons, when a number of desperadoes forced their way into the gentlemen's dressing room. Another youth, who came late, to pay his quartering, saw when he entered a number of strange faces in the dressing room, and heard them talking about fighting, but saw none. There was something like "dodging the question," about these witnesses; they "shied off;" and some how or other there was no getting at the beginning or even middle of the mystery, and the Court was therefore constrained to decide upon the tail of it—viz. the refusal of the defendants to disperse, and repaying the admonitions of the Charles, by a liberal gratuity of lip-salve, possessing very irritating qualities; and after an investigation of nearly four hours, they were all discharged upon payment of costs, upon the general charge. One of them was again arraigned for threatening some great bodily or mortal injury to one of the watchmen, big enough to bolt him down into his abdominal magazine at one gulp. He at once gave bonds not to whip the watchman; and it is not very likely that he will break them before the expiration of the time set, unless he "gets himself in a book," faster than human cattle generally grow fat, especially the rake species.

Tumbling into Jail.—Alfred Duran, a Cambridgeport ostler, while intoxicated, on Wednesday night, mistook the iron railing in front of the jail for his barn-yard fence, and, in climbing over it, committed a tumble-down-dick of a dozen feet, receiving thereby a closed peeper and a cut cheek, besides running the risk of being shot for an attempt to escape. Admonished, threatened, and presented with two cents to pay his toll to the Port.

Alexander Asbury, for standing in Washington street with his handcart, without a license, was, on complaint of the City Marshal, who was compelled to prosecute him for his incorrigibility, fined \$100. Being a very poor man, the costs were remitted; but he was committed for want of a dollar to pay his fine.

## FOREIGN SUMMARY.—From the N. Y. Star.

The London Courier furnishes the following hitherto unpublished statement from Mrs. Siddons; as her reasons for not having left more private details in her memoirs. What a contrast is this to the tone of her niece Fanny K.—

"The retrospect of my domestic life (made up of sicknesses, sorrows and deaths,) is painful to my feelings to dwell upon; too sacred, and delicate for general communication. That of a less private nature, and of brighter events, would associate me with persons too august, too noble, and too illustrious, for me to presume to mingle them with the private details of so considerable a person as myself; so that nothing remains for me to communicate, except mere commonplace, and events already partly known. When I am laid low, however, even this imperfect sketch may perhaps have some interest for those very few persons who still survive to remember me—and by a very few, alas! I can I or my particular qualities be at this time recollected."

A young girl was lately discovered on board of a Belfast vessel lying at the London docks, disguised as a sailor, in which vocation she had been acting for many years. Her story is quite romantic. Love for the captain of a vessel led her to the sea, to join him in America, where she found his grave. She had been voyaged in the Mediterranean, and is quite a practised tar—her hands as rough as boards, her skin swarthy, and her poll cropped. She mounts the shrouds as nimbly as a monkey. A sailor striking her, and her crying, led to the denunciation by some gentlemen, who immediately investigated her case, and took her under their protection. The sailors knew her sex, but her chastity was invulnerable to them.

Martinez de la Rosa, the Spanish minister, caused no little sensation, and some disagreeable qualms in the chamber of Procuradores, when he exhibited to some of the members their names in sympathetic ink, marked out for proscription, in the documents seized from the secret society at Madrid. It was a species of sympathy they did not relish.

Mummery.—The throne of England, the true throne it appears, was destroyed in the fire of the House of Lords. Lords and throne, both burnt up, and yet a king and nobility left unharmed. But it seems there is to be a new throne put up—the same that was used by George IV. while Prince Regent at Carlton House.

Don Miguel is living at the Palazzo Marescotti, at Rome, and though he frequently appears in the ceremonies of the church, his habits, it is asserted, are not of the most sanctified character.

Mr C. M. Westcott, of the Age newspaper, has been prosecuted, for a libel, by Mr Gully, M. P., late pugilist.

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, March 26.—In the House, Petition of F. Cohn and many other citizens of Cambridge, for authority to build a bridge over Charles River, between Boston and Cambridge: referred. Bill concerning County Commissioners, came down amended, and passed in concurrence. A message from the Lieut. Governor concerning the Warren Bridge suit, now pending at Washington; laid on the table. To-morrow at 11 o'clock assigned for the purpose of holding a convention of the two branches, for the choice of a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the Hon. Benjamin T. Pickman. Bill providing for the abolition of Capital Punishment was taken up, and a discussion thereon continued till a late hour, when pending a motion by Mr. Wheelock of Warwick to take the previous question, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, bills to incorporate the Park Street Congregational Society; the Suffolk India Rubber Company; the Fuller Ministerial Company; the New England Glass Company; the Lewis Wharf Company; the Boot Cotton Mills; the Boston Hydraulic Dock Company; the Second Congregational Society in Cohasset; the Lee Bank; the Samaritan Asylum; the South Boston Association; the Warren Insurance Company; authorizing the erection of a Wharf in Westport; to repeal the act incorporating Mt Carmel Lodge; to change the name of the First Presbyterian Society in Millbury; the Baptist Society in Salem; limiting the tenure of the office of Inspector; to establish a Fire Department in Duxbury; severally passed to be enacted, and were sent to the Lieut. Governor.

The message of the Lieut. Governor on the subject of the Militia, together with the report of the Attorney General on the same subject, were ordered to be printed. The committee on the subject of a recess reported that the legislature may have a recess after the 4th day of April next; sent down. Ordered, on motion of Mr Metcalf, that the Senate, after to day, hold an afternoon session, commencing at 3 P. M. each day.

Reduction of the House of Representatives.—On Wednesday afternoon, in the House of Representatives, the question was taken on the passage of the resolve for the amendment of the Constitution, in reference to the House of Representatives, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 392, nays 32. If the resolve should be ratified by the people, the House will be reduced, in 1837, more than 200 members. The article of amendment provides that each town having 300 rateable polls may elect one Representative, and for every 450 rateable polls in addition, one Representative more. If a town have less than 300 rateable polls, the whole number shall be multiplied by 10, and the product divided by 300, and such town shall annually elect one Representative as often within ten years as 300 is contained in the product, and not oftener. A city or town having rateable polls enough to elect one or more Representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented as to that surplus number by multiplying such surplus number by 10, and dividing the product by 450; and such city or town may annually elect one additional Representative as often within ten years as 450 is contained in the product. Any two towns having each less than 300 rateable polls, may be formed into a district, and elect a Representative on the principles above provided.—*Trans.*

We have heard of the water freezing "down east" as it issued from the tea kettles, but this is not even a priming to the following from the west.—*Yach.*

The Illinois Gazette and Jacksonville News says—One of the drivers from Peoria to Springfield had one of his eyes frozen out. This was caused by wearing a mask with eyelet holes, by which the action of the wind was concentrated on the eye, and destroyed its power of vision."

From the Salt River Journal we learn that St. Francis River, Missouri, might be rendered navigable by the removal of the rafts which obstruct it. In some places, this floating timber, covering hundreds of acres, is so wedged together and covered with refuse as to have trees on it, and in these places the river may be crossed without being seen—the raft forming a floating bridge, which falls and rises with the stream.

Snug Tenement.—A man that used to get drunk, when he came home wallowed about the floor, and said he paid rent for the house, and would live where he pleased. At last he fell into the fire, and the maid ran to her mistress, and told her that she could not get him out. "Let him alone," said she, "he pays rent for the house, and he may live where he pleases."

A woman by the name of Hope lately attempted to poison one of her sex with arsenic. Her expectations, however, were not realized. She was excited to the deed by a man of the name of Shepherd—certainly not a very lamb-like gentleman, in his disposition, we should imagine.

Tremendous Dividend.—The Experiment Railroad in North Carolina, has made a dividend of 25 per cent. upon the capital stock, for the last 6 months. This must undoubtedly be considered a very fair "experiment." Very well, indeed, to begin with.

The prisoners, (Hall and Sargent,) who escaped from our jail on Sunday, were brought back this morning about sunrise, and again lodged in prison.—*Portland Argus.*

All the suits connected with the "Deacon Giles" scrape, have been postponed to the June term of the Court of Common Pleas, in Salem.—*Salem Ad.*

Joseph L. Dougherty, a constable, of Philadelphia, has been convicted of assault and battery upon George F. Alberti, and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

GERMAN CHARITABLE SOCIETY.—The second meeting of the German Charitable Society, took place on Saturday, the 21st of March. Professor Follen, of Cambridge, was chosen Chairman, and Mr Bokum, of Boston, Secretary.

The committee chosen at the first meeting then laid the Statutes, which they had prepared, before the society. After several amendments had been proposed, the Constitution was put to vote, and unanimously adopted.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in signing the Constitution and in making voluntary subscriptions. Copies of the Constitution, in German and in English, have been placed at the house of Mr Pfaff, and at the store of Mr Math Kramer, Cornhill, where the German residents of Boston and its vicinity, as well as the descendants and the friends of Germans, may sign their names.

At the next meeting (to be held on the evening of Saturday March 29, at 9 o'clock, at the house of Mr Pfaff, No 162 Washington street) the officers of the Society will be elected.

NOTICE.—An adjourned public meeting will be held at the New Jerusalem Church, Tremont street, Monday the 30th inst, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. to continue the discussion of the question—

"Are all wars (even those of defence) inconsistent with the Gospel?"

By order, J. P. BLANCHARD, Sec. M. P. S. pro tem.

ADDRESS BY MR CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.—On Sabbath Evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Essex street Church, an address on Temperance will be delivered by Mr C. Dunkin, of Harvard University.

J. G. STEVENSON, Secretary of the Mass. Temperance Society.

BOSTON SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at the Exchange Coffee House, on Friday Evening, April 3d, at 7 o'clock.

WM. GRAY, Sec'y. copist

march 25, 1835.

DIED.

In this city, Thursday morning, Capt Ezekiel Robinson, 39, formerly of Falmouth, Mass.  
In Brighton, Mass., wife of Charles Hastings, 40.  
In Newton, 24th inst. Lucy W., wife of Joel Jenison, and daughter of the late Col William Trowbridge, 23.  
In Dedham, on Monday morning, Matilda, wife of Joshua Barney, of Dedham.  
In Bolton, on Tuesday last, Bina A. Houghton, son of Sanford Houghton, 2 years and six mth.  
In New York, 21st inst, Edward S. Bellamy, printer, 40, formerly of this city.







